

the French Constitution

(—189—)

Gazette of the United States.

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[Whole No. 256.]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. EZRA L'HOMME-DIEU to S. L. MITCHILL, Esq. dated Suffolk county, September 12, 1791.

"WE have suffered equally with you by the severity of the drought. I have found out one manure which, notwithstanding the dryness of the season, has caused the land to produce wonderfully more than any other manure in a wet season. You will be anxious to know what it is— I'll tell you.—'Tis Fish.—The same they call *Mosbuncurs* in New-York. We call them *Menhaden*. Some call them *Shad*. A very long fish, but fat.

"I have not time to give you the particulars, but as there are millions of these fishes around Long-Island, I have thoughts of making it one subject of communication to the *Agricultural Society*."

Extract of another letter from SIMEON DE WITT, Esq. Surgeon-General of the State of New-York, to Mr. SAM. L. MITCHILL, dated Albany, May 8, 1791.

"I AM very much pleased with your idea of keeping a *Calendarium Floræ*, in addition to the common Meteorological observations. It will at least enable us to make the necessary allowances for difference of climate, when in *practical agriculture* we wish to improve from experiments made in different places. For the want of this knowledge for instance, we are in this place in some measure at a loss in following the practice of Pennsylvania; and much more so, that which is given us in books written for the several parts of Europe. But before this can be done to advantage, a plan must be formed for making correspondent observations, not only in the State, but it should extend at least, throughout the Union. For this purpose, I would choose those vegetables in the first place, which bud or blossom earliest in the Spring, and which are universally to be found throughout the States. I have thought of the *Anemone*, the species I believe is *thalictroides*, a plant very common throughout this State, growing chiefly in the woods, and one of the first which makes its appearance. The *Dandelion* may be another, its flowers coming out early. The *Mespilus Nivea*, (so called in Bartram's *Arbutum Americanum*) the excellent *Medlar*, or *wild-service tree*, is very common in this State at least, and one of the earliest bloomers we see in the woods: the banks of the Hudson from hence to New-York, are now white with them; with us they are in much greater plenty than the *Cornus Florida*, or *Dog-wood*; this, I think, would be another proper vegetable to place particular dependence upon;—besides which, there ought to be remarks made on *exotics*, particularly *fruit-trees*. By carrying into effect a plan like this, it is probable something new, and more useful than has been usually done by *Agricultural Societies* might be struck out, and an endeavour made to obtain the co-operation of the Societies of that description in the other States."

[Gardeners and Farmers will undoubtedly be benefited by attention to the above remarks, for instead of regulating their planting and sowing by the day of the month found in the Almanacks, they will be guided by the unerring phenomena of the season itself; 'tis well known that the vegetation of Spring is in some years six or eight weeks more backward than in others, whereby the husbandmen who go to work by the day of the month, rather than by the state of the weather, commit egregious mistakes. How much better is it for instance, to *sow flax when Peach-trees are in blossom*, than to stick to the old method of putting the seed into the ground on the first of April, be the season as it may. How much more intelligible to strangers and foreigners, to read in the acts of *Agricultural Societies*, that *Cabbage-plants should be set for winter eating, when cherries turn red, rather than on the twenty-sixth day of June!* &c. A register made on Mr. DE WITT's plan, would be so advantageous, that it is earnestly to be desired the several *Agricultural Societies* on the continent may adopt it.]

The capital town of *Cape-Francois*, which by the late accounts was in imminent danger of destruction, is large, elegant, and very opulent. It is said to contain upwards of 6000 houses, and between 50 and 60,000 inhabitants, three quarters of which are Negroes—a circumstance highly unfavorable in the present conjuncture.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

PUBLIC HAPPINESS.

No. III.

THE Bank of the United States will be one of the essential and most powerful springs in this great republic, being constituted with great discernment to answer the many beneficial purposes intended. It may justly be questioned, whether there is a bank in any country so well calculated to promote the interest of the community. It will increase the revenue, and facilitate the collection of it; it will throw into circulation from time to time as much money as the necessary trade and business of the people may require; by these means it will be the general regulation of money, and while it moves a thousand wheels of industry it will check any excess in the circulating medium. The wisdom of government, will aid the body of Directors, in the wise management of this great source of national and individual wealth. As one fifth of the bank is owned by the public, it will constantly engage the most discerning eye of government; and as twenty-five Directors are annually to be elected by the stockholders, to watch over and preserve its best interest, no institution can be better guarded or have a clearer prospect of extensive usefulness. During its progress while the institution was forming, every possible circumstance unfavorable was suggested, which learned ingenuity could invent; but the more it has been considered the more it has been admired. As the Stockholders will soon meet for the choice of Directors, the time draws near for the commencement of its operations. It being highly interesting to the government, and to the people in general, in particular the Stockholders, to have the bank commence its loans as soon as possible, the wisdom and energy of the Directors, will make every effort for this purpose. And as the business of banks is now so well understood, and this great national object has been so long in contemplation, we may suppose the Directors will commence its operations early in December.

Congress will commence their next session with a prospect so grateful and under circumstances so animating, they may proceed with facility and pleasure to complete the business of the Union. The President, and the Congress, may justly be considered as the most fortunate and successful legislators and rulers that ever governed a nation. May the glorious work still prosper in their hands, and the world be illuminated by their wisdom. A TRAVELLER.

No. IV.

IT is of infinite importance to the welfare of the Americans, that their exports be always at least equal to their imports.—On this balance will forever depend innumerable advantages. To this capital point the government will attend with all its wisdom: For so long as the balance is in favor of the country, (considering its natural superiority, and vast agriculture) it must flourish far beyond all former experience. The increasing emigrations from Europe may aid the balance of money; but the exports and the imports are the sure criterion to determine how the balance falls.

It is necessary to the landed interest, and to the manufactures, that the rate of interest for money should be low, and this can never happen until the funded debts are sold as high as they are in England. So long as four per cent. can be received for money in the public funds, individuals will not easily obtain loans under six per cent.—which is much more than the profits of land or manufactures will allow. Therefore the government, and all men of patriotism and influence, must unite their constant exertions to raise the value of the funds, as the only means to lower the rate of interest. This circumstance seems not to have been attended to in time past, and the state of the finances did not permit a proper regulation; but the revenue is now amply sufficient to raise the credit of this country immediately to that of England; and as the general prosperity so eminently depends upon it, the utmost energy of government will undoubtedly be directed to this great object. It is well known that mere superfluities cost this country a great sum; if by the wisdom of government, and the aiding example of the rulers, and the rich, the importation of these superfluities might be discouraged, a large balance of money would annually be left to carry on manufactures, and hasten the reduc-

tion of interest and the extinction of the public debt. This mighty concern should engage the laboured attention of all the people—every one can do something in this important matter to serve his country, and his exertions will be rewarded by the savings he may hereby make in his own person and family. It is certainly practicable, and the patriots of America should never leave the subject until it shall be fully accomplished. Let their enlightened writers pursue it.

A TRAVELLER.

AN [ENGLISH] ILLUSTRATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

THE doctrine of the *Rights of Man* in fact, reduces itself to this—"I am a man, consequently I am free; no man is, or can be my superior;—this world was created for me, and not being accountable to any one for my actions, I will do what I please: Having neither fortune nor industry, I address myself to the first rich man that I meet, and demand the half of his property:—He has the temerity to refuse me—I present the decree of the National Assembly with one hand, and a pistol with the other—demonstrate to him, most clearly, that the Legislature whom he supports, and whom he is bound by oath to obey, has decided, that the nobility and gentry have no longer any patrimony; that the rights they possessed, by inheritance or purchase, are transferred to the nation of which I form a part, and that I claim nothing but what is absolutely and justly my due:—Having no lodging, I fix myself in the first convenient mansion that suits me, and if my neighbour has a pretty wife or daughter, I will possess myself of one or the other, or both, if I like it. There is nothing more reasonable, according to these new discovered Rights of Man. Such is the practice, and such the strange interpretation that has been given to the doctrines lately broached in France, of the *Rights of Man*! Such is this abominable perversion!—Such the abuses that have already been committed, under the pretext of equality;—and Heaven alone can tell where the miseries already commenced will terminate."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

The proceedings of Thursday and Friday, August 4 and 5, having been limited to matters of but little importance, we shall come at once to

THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

Such is the title of the Report which M. Thourret presented on Friday from the Committees of Constitution and Revision, with the following short address:

"LAST night was the anniversary of the memorable 4th of August, in which the Representatives of the French nation laid the foundations of the Constitution. The day following, of which this is the anniversary, was consecrated to digesting those precious foundations; and at this epoch it is, that after two years labour, we present to you the constitutional Act."

The report was read and applauded; and on the motion of M. la Fayette, the Committee of Constitution was ordered to prepare a plan for presenting the Constitutional Act to the most independent examination and free acceptance by the King.

After the preamble, and 17 articles of the Declaration of the Rights of a man and a citizen, it proceeds:

The National Assembly, meaning to establish the French Constitution on the principles recognised and declared above, abolishes irrevocably the institutions that injure liberty and equality of rights.

There is no longer Nobility, or Peerage or distinction of orders, or feudal system, or patrimonial jurisdictions, or any of the titles, denominations, and prerogatives derived from them, or any orders of chivalry, corporations, or decorations, for which proofs of nobility are required, or any other superiority, but that of public officers in the exercise of their functions.

No public office is any longer saleable or hereditary.

There is no longer, for any part of the nation, or for any individual, any privilege or exception to the common rights of all Frenchmen.

There is no longer wardenship, or corporations of professions, arts, and crafts.

The law no longer recognises religious vows, or any other engagement contrary to natural rights or to the Constitution.

HEAD I.

Fundamental Dispositions guaranteed by the Constitution.

The Constitution guarantees, as natural and civil rights,

I. That all citizens are admissible to places and employments without any distinction, but that of ability and virtue.

II. That all contributions shall be divided equally among all the citizens, in proportion to their means.

III. That the same crimes shall be subject to the same punishments, without any distinction of persons.

The Constitution in like manner guarantees, as natural and civil rights,

Liberty to all men of going, staying, or departing without being arrested, accused, or detained, except in cases determined by the law, and according to the forms prescribed by it.

Liberty to all men of speaking, writing, and printing their thoughts, and of exercising the religious worship to which they are attached.

Liberty to all citizens of assembling peaceably, and without arms, complying with the laws of Police.

Liberty of addressing to all constituted authorities petitions individually signed.

As liberty conflicts but in the power of doing whatever neither injures the rights of another, nor the public safety, the law may establish penalties against facts, which, attacking either the rights of others, or the public safety, would be injurious to society.

The Constitution guarantees the inviolability of property, or a just and previous indemnity for that, of which public necessity, legally proved, shall require the sacrifice.

Effects that were formerly destined to services of public utility belong to the nation; those which were appropriated to the expense of worship are at the disposal of the nation.

A general establishment of public succours shall be created and organized for the relief of the infirm poor, and of the poor not infirm who want work.

A public instruction shall be created and organized, common to all citizens, gratuitous with regard to those parts of tuition indispensable for all men, and of which the establishment shall be gradually distributed in a proportion combined with the division of the kingdom.

HEAD II.

Of the Division of the Kingdom, and the State of citizens.

- I. France is divided into 83 departments, each department into districts, each district into cantons.
- II. Those are French citizens who are born in France, of a French father; who, having been born in France of a foreign father, have fixed their residence in the kingdom; who, having been born in a foreign country, of a French father, have returned to settle in France, and have taken the Civic Oath; in fine, who, having been born in a foreign country, being descended in whatever degree from a Frenchman, or Frenchwoman, who have left their country from religious motives, come to reside in France and take the Civic Oath.
- III. Those who, being born out of the kingdom, of foreign parents, reside in France, become French citizens after five years of continued residence in the kingdom; if, besides, they have acquired real property, or married a French woman, or formed a commercial establishment, and if they have taken the Civic Oath.
- IV. The legislative power may, from important considerations, naturalize a foreigner, upon no other condition, than that of residing in France, and taking the Civic Oath.
- V. The Civic Oath is: "I swear to be faithful to the Nation, the Law, and the King; and to maintain, with all my power, the constitution decreed by the Constituent National Assembly during the years 1789, 1790, and 1791."
- VI. The right of French citizenship is lost, 1st, By naturalization in a foreign country; 2dly, By being condemned to penalties which involve the Civic degradation, provided the person condemned, be not re-instated; 3dly, By a sentence of contumacy, provided the sentence be not annulled; 4thly, By an initiation into any foreign order or body, which shall be supposed to require proofs of nobility.
- VII. French citizens regarded in the light of those local relations, which arise out of their association in cities, and in certain divisions of territory in the country, form the Communities.
- The legislative power may fix the extent of boundary of each community.
- VIII. The citizens who compose each community have the right of choosing, according to the forms prescribed by the law, those among them, who, under the name of Municipal Officers, are charged with the management of the particular affairs of the community. To the Municipal Officers may be delegated certain functions relative to the general interest of the State.
- IX. The rules which the Municipal Officers shall be bound to follow in the exercise, both of the municipal functions, and of those which shall be delegated to them for the general interest, shall be fixed by the laws.

HEAD III.

Of the public powers.

- I. The sovereignty is one, indivisible, and appertains to the nation; no section of the people can arrogate the exercise of it.
- II. The nation, from which alone flow all the powers, cannot exercise them but by delegation.
- The French constitution is representative; the representatives are the legislative body and the King.
- III. The legislative power is delegated to a National Assembly, composed of temporary representatives, freely chosen by the people, to be exercised by this Assembly, with the sanction of the King, in manner afterwards determined.
- IV. The government is monarchical; the executive power is delegated to the King, to be exercised under his authority, by Ministers and other responsible agents, in manner afterwards determined.
- V. The judicial power is delegated to judges, chosen for a time limited by the people.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Legislative National Assembly.

- I. The National Assembly, forming the legislative body, is permanent, and consists of one chamber only.
- II. It shall be formed by new elections every two years.
- Each period of two years shall form one legislature.
- III. The renewal of the legislative body shall be matter of full right.
- IV. The legislative body shall not be dissolved by the King.

SECTION I.

Number of Representatives.—Basis of Representation.

- I. The number of representatives to the legislative body, shall be 745, on account of the eighty-three departments of which the kingdom is composed; and independent of those that may be granted to the colonies.
- II. The representatives shall be distributed among the eighty-three departments, according to the three proportions of land, of population, and the contribution direct.
- III. Of the 745 representatives, 247 are attached to the land. Of these each department shall nominate three, except the department of Paris, which shall nominate only one.
- IV. Two hundred and forty-nine representatives are attributed to the population. The total mass of the active population of the kingdom is divided into 249 parts, and each department nominates as many of the deputies as it contains parts of the population.
- V. Two hundred and forty-nine representatives are attached to the contribution direct. The sum total of the direct contribution of the kingdom is likewise divided into 249 parts, and each department nominates as many deputies as it pays parts of the contribution.

SECTION II.

Primary Assemblies, Nomination of Electors.

- I. In order to form a Legislative National Assembly, the active citizens shall convene in primary Assemblies in the cities and cantons.
- II. To be an active citizen, it is necessary
 - To be a Frenchman, or have become a Frenchman;
 - To have attained 25 years complete;
 - To have resided in the city or canton at least for the space of one year;
 - To pay in any part of the kingdom a direct contribution, at least equal to the value of three days labour, and to produce the acquittance;
 - Not to be in a menial capacity, namely, that of a servant receiving wages;
 - To be inscribed in the Municipality of the place of his residence in the list of the National Guards;
 - To have taken the Civic Oath.
- III. Every six years the Legislative Body shall fix the minimum and the maximum of the value of a day's labour, and the Administrators of the Departments shall determine the rate for every district.

- IV. None shall exercise the rights of an active citizen in more than one place, nor employ another as his substitute.
- V. Those shall be excluded from the rights of an active citizen who are in a state of accusation. Those who, after having been in a state of failure or bankruptcy, shall not produce a general discharge from their creditors.
- VI. The primary Assemblies shall name electors in the proportion of the number of active citizens residing in the city or canton;
 - There shall be named one elector to the Assembly, or not, according as there shall happen to be present a hundred active citizens;
 - There shall be named two, when there shall be present from 151 to 250, and so on in this proportion.
- VII. No man can be named elector, if along with the conditions necessary, in order to be an active citizen, he does not join that of paying a contribution direct of day's labour.

SECTION III.

Electoral Assemblies.—Nomination of Representatives.

- I. The electors named in each department shall convene in order to choose the number of Representatives, whose nomination shall belong to the department, and a number of substitutes equal to the third of the Representatives.
- II. The Representatives and substitutes shall be chosen by an absolute majority of votes.
- III. All active citizens, whatever be their state, profession, or contribution, may be chosen as Representatives of the Nation.
- IV. Excepting nevertheless the Ministers and other agents of the Executive power, revocable at pleasure, the Commissioners of the national treasury, the collectors and receivers of the direct contributions; those who superintend the collection and management of the indirect contributions, and those who, under whatever denomination, hold any employ in the Royal Household.
- V. The exercise of the municipal, administrative and judiciary functions, shall be incompatible with the functions of a Representative of the Nation, during every period of the Legislature.
- VI. The members of the legislative body may be re-elected to the next legislature, but not till after an interval of two years.
- VII. The Representatives named in the departments, shall not be Representatives of a particular department, but of the whole nation; and their freedom of opinion cannot be controlled by any instructions either of the primary assemblies, or of the electors.

SECTION IV.

Session and Regulation of the Primary and Electoral Assemblies.

- I. The functions of the Primary and Electoral Assemblies, shall be limited merely to the right of choosing; as soon as the election is over, they shall separate, and shall not meet again till they shall have been summoned.
- II. No active citizen can enter or vote in an Assembly, if he is armed or dressed in a uniform, unless he be in the service, in which case he may vote in uniform, but without arms.
- III. No armed force can be introduced in the meeting, except at the express desire of the Assembly, unless in the case of actual violence, when the order of the President shall be sufficient to call in the aid of the public force.
- IV. Every two years there shall be drawn up in each district lists by cantons of the active citizens, and the list of each canton shall be published, and posted up two months before the meeting of the Primary Assembly.

The protests which shall be made either against the rights of citizens, named in the list, or on the part of those who shall affirm that they are unjustly omitted, shall be carried to the Tribunals, in order to be there decided upon.

The list shall serve to regulate the admission of citizens in the next Primary Assembly, in every point that shall have been ascertained by a sentence pronounced before the fitting of the Assembly.

- V. The Electoral Assemblies have the right of verifying the quality and powers of those who shall present themselves there, and their decisions shall be provisionally executed with a reserve for the sentence of the Legislative Body at the time of the verification of the powers of Deputies.
- VI. In no case, and under no pretext, shall the King, or any agents named by him, interfere in questions relative to the regularity of the Convocation, the seating of Assemblies, the form of elections, or the political rights of citizens.

SECTION V.

Meeting of the Representatives in the Legislative National Assembly.

- I. The Representatives shall convene on the first Monday of May, in order to supply the place of the last Legislature.
- II. They shall form themselves provisionally under the presidency of the eldest of their number, in order to verify the powers of the Representatives present.
- III. As soon as these shall be verified, to the number of three hundred and seventy-three members, they shall constitute themselves under the title of Legislative National Assembly; they shall name a President, Vice-President, and Secretaries, and enter upon the exercise of their functions.
- IV. During the whole of the month of May, if the number of Representatives present fall short of three hundred and seventy-three, the Assembly shall not perform any Legislative act.
- They may issue an arrete, enjoining absent members to attend their functions within 15 days at farthest, under a penalty of 3000 livres, if they do not produce an excuse which shall be deemed lawful by the Legislative Body.
- V. On the last day of May, whatever be the number of members present, they shall constitute themselves a Legislative National Assembly.
- VI. The Representatives shall pronounce in a body, in the name of the French people, the oath—"to live free, or die!"
- They shall then individually take the oath to maintain, with all their power, the Constitution of the kingdom, decreed by the Constituent National Assembly, during the years 1789, 1790, and 1791, to propose or assent to nothing in the course of the Legislature which may at all tend to infringe it, and to be in every respect faithful to the Nation, the Law, and the King.
- VII. The Representatives of the Nation are inviolable. They cannot be examined, accused, or judged at any time with respect to what they may have said, written, or performed in the exercise of their functions of Representatives.
- VIII. They may, for a criminal act, be seized as guilty of a flagrant crime, or in virtue of an order of arrest, but notice shall be given of it, without delay, to the Legislative Body, and the prosecution shall not be continued, till after the Legislative Body shall have decided that there is ground of accusation.

(To be continued.)

LONDON, August 11.

IT is said, that Mr. Faulkner has fully executed the purposes of his embassy; that the good understanding which long subsisted between our court and that of Petersburg is perfectly re-established; and that the Empress has assented to a renewal of the commercial treaty, which expired in 1786, and by which both countries were so much benefited.

By a letter from Petersburg we are informed, that the Empress of Russia is at the last extremity. From the state in which she lay when the post away, it is more than probable, that she is no more.

There are different accounts respecting the Empress of Russia as to her health. The follow-

ing, as to her person, her manners, and her talents, cannot be unacceptable to the reader. This very distinguished woman, though somewhat corpulent, is not ungracefully formed, and is above the middle size. She has rather a fair complexion, and uses paint: her eyes are expressive, and her features in general not unpleasing. In most of the portraits given of her, her features are too strong, and her air too masculine; for, with regard to her appearance altogether, though she be not one of the most delicate of the fair, yet she is by no means one of the most coarse. Her demeanour is courteous; and a presence of mind, penetration and acute observation, are among her principal characteristics: her reason is practical reason, and this has raised her to a knowledge superior to that of most of her sex. Her mind has great sensibility, and is very susceptible of jealousy, of disgust, and of vengeance. With respect to her dress, it is very superb when she appears in public; she sometimes wears a very costly necklace of diamonds, bracelets and ear-rings, with a blue ribbon of the highest order of knighthood.

A letter received on Thursday from Birmingham mentions, that since the beginning of this week, several persons who had attempted to take shelter in the coalpits at Wednesbury had been apprehended, and have proved to be some of the most active of the rioters. What is more extraordinary, a guard is put over the principal of these subterraneous regions, to hinder the admission of any person except the workmen, till the present troublesome investigation has subsided.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, July 16.

"A report having been circulated of an intended plot to carry off the King from the palace of Lazien, every necessary precaution has been taken against such a measure; the guards about the Royal person have been doubled, and additional cannon placed round the palace; a suspected person has been apprehended, and brought here under a strong guard; but as no particulars can be developed, it is supposed to be a false alarm."

Sleep Walkers.—A gentleman who was troubled for a length of time, with a visitation of this unfortunate kind, discovered a very simple way of preventing it. He had all round his bed a large mat of very strong horse hair, with the ends of them sticking up about a quarter of an inch; and which, whenever he stepped upon them, by pricking his feet, always waked him.

An advertisement addressed to Undertakers, and the public in general, describes a newly consecrated burying ground, in the environs of Westminster, as, "the most choice, commodious, safe, quiet, and snug situation, that it is possible to lay in." It is emblazoned in so lavish and luxuriant a style, that one would really think the person that announces it, intends to tempt people to die, that they may get into a pleasant situation. It is somewhat similar to the hand-bill of a Club, where each member, for paying sixpence a week, has most immense advantages as long as he lives, and a sum set apart for his funeral, when he can live no longer. It concludes with these memorable words: "It is worth any gentleman's while to belong to this Society, if it were only to reflect on the handsome manner in which he is sure to be carried to his grave, and the pleasant prospect there is from the place in which he is sure to be buried."

Peter Pindar, who now and then it seems can write Loyal Odes, thus happily addresses that Son of Sedition, daring PAINE—

"Say, didst thou fear that BRITAIN was too blest,
Of peace thou most delicious feast?
How SHAMEFUL that this pin's-head of an ISLE:
Whilst half the Globe's in grief, should wear a smile,
How dares the WREN amidst his hedges sing,
Whilst EAGLES droop the beak, and flag the wing?"

ORIGINAL LETTER from the King of Poland to M. de Vittinghoff, at Paris.

M. DE VITTINGHOFF,

I HAVE been very much flattered by receiving, after an absence of thirty years, such an affectionate testimony of your sentiments as that afforded by your letter of the 4th of June last.

The active and honorable part which you have taken in the revolution in France, is related in a paper which has been, for some time past, constantly brought to me. The same humane and civic motives, that have governed your conduct in the country, which you inhabit, induce you to take a part so agreeable to me in the revolution in Poland.

The success of the latter can never be more pleasing to me, than when I find it approved by those whose merit has long commanded my particular esteem. My most sincere thanks are due to you for the sentiments you express upon an event, that promises to Poland a more happy and secure existence for the future.

I am very happy, sir, to have found this opportunity of assuring you of the constancy of that friendship which was formed, when I had the happiness of knowing you.

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, King.

BOSTON, October 1.

By Capt. Prince, from Aux-Cayes, we learn, that information had there been received of an insurrection of the Negroes in that quarter of the Cape; but that no particulars had come to hand prior to his sailing, two posts which were due had been detained.

A letter of a late date, from a gentleman on the coast of Africa, to his friend in this town, says, "That Mr. John Ormond, (a famous chief and factor) of the Rio Pengu, is no more. His white people are all massacred by the natives, and his property became a prey to his own slaves. Numbers of people are sufferers, unfortunately I am one. This event has caused such tumult and confusion, that the trade is almost at a stand."

HARTFORD, October 3.

The woolen manufacture in Hartford, after struggling with every obstacle, begins to flourish and bids fair to be advantageous to the proprietors as well as to the public. The quality of the cloths, more especially the coarser, is acknowledged on all hands to be superior to that of the English of the same fineness*. It is an undeniable fact that the coatings made here, are more durable than the English. The great objection formerly made to the colouring and finishing the cloths is now removed—it being agreed by the best judges that the difference between the best finished English cloths and those of this manufacture are hardly perceivable. And the writer of this paragraph, a few days ago, saw a tailor mistake cloth from the Hartford manufactory for English. This being the fact, the reputation of American cloths will rise and facilitate the sale, especially as they can be afforded as low as English cloths of the same fineness.

As this manufacture consumes large quantities of wool, it is recommended to our farmers to attend to the raising of sheep and also to the improving of the breed. Wool will always be in demand, and command cash.

The bell-foundry, by Mr. Doolittle, also deserves notice. The bells cast at this foundry are equal in quality to any imported; and the whole continent may be furnished at this single foundry.

* However singular this may be thought, it is undoubtedly a fact; as is well known to those who have either examined their respective textures and materials, or have experienced the durability of each.

Philadelphia, October 12.

English papers by the last arrivals, contain the following accounts in addition to those in our last, viz. That the plague rages in the Morea—and continues to spread in Constantinople and the neighboring villages. A second decree has been published in Spain relative to strangers—this enjoins that all strangers who dwell in Spain must be Catholics—renounce all privileges as foreigners, and take an oath of fidelity to religion and the sovereign, under penalty of being sentenced to the galleys, &c.

The prospect of peace continues to brighten, and some great successes gained by the Russians render the event no longer dubious; the Emperor it is said has already signed the articles—Prince Repnin has defeated the Turks at Maczin—they lost 4000 men, 30 pieces of cannon and fifteen standards—the Russians only 150 killed and 300 wounded; the number of the Turkish army exceeded 70,000 men.

A fortie of 9000 men was made from Brailow, but Prince Repnin obliged them to retire with loss. It is expected that the Russians will now besiege Brailow in form: Further accounts add that the inhabitants of Brailow fearing the fate of Ismael are fleeing from that city in great numbers.—The Russians have also possessed themselves of the fortress of Amassia, in the Cuban, the whole garrison consisting of 14,000 men being made prisoners of war; the magazines, and every thing in the place, with all the vessels in the port fell into the hands of the conquerors.

The Germanic body assembled at Ratibon in the high Colleges of the Empire, have passed sundry resolutions relative to the present situations of their possessions in Alsace and Lorraine; in these they thank the Emperor for his interposition with his Most Christian Majesty—they express their surprise that the answer of the King is not in the Latin Tongue according to treaty with France; they say the answer is unsatisfactory, as the French discover no intention of making restitution, or even to offer an indemnification in territory and in subjects, for the possessions in Alsace and Lorraine which have been violated and infringed upon by the decrees of the National Assembly. They request that the Emperor should make new representations to his Most Christian Majesty on these subjects—and, that the end may be obtained, they further resolve, That all the guarantees of the peace of Westphalia shall be summoned, with all the powerful States in Europe, and be requested to manifest and testify their participation in this important affair, and to support the representa-

tions of the imperial Ambassador at Paris—and that the Emperor be supplicated to enjoin all the circles and States of the Empire, duly to complete the number of their troops, so as to be able to furnish their contingent *in duplo*, to defend the dignity of the Germanic Empire, its authority and rights, by employing all the measures authorized by the law of nature and nations.

N. B. The electors of Bohemia, Saxony and Hanover, did not accede to the above—and the Elector of Brandenburg has insisted on preliminary negotiations.

Of all the secular powers who have a suffrage at the Diet of the Empire, no one has expressed a more unfavourable opinion of the present system of France, than the King of Sweden.

Notwithstanding the combination and resolutions of the Electoral College of the Germanic Princes against the proceedings of the National Assembly of France, there are many circumstances which conspire to prevent any active operations against the revolution. The finances of the Emperor are exhausted, and the debt of the empire amounts to 592 millions of florins—added to this, the Emperor and the Electors cannot feel secure in respect to the attachment of the people to their own governments—and some of the Electors are themselves so much the friends of the Rights of Man, as secretly to wish success to the Revolution of France. The dependance of the Emperor for money must be on the King of Spain—and it is well known that the affairs of Spain are not unembarrassed—and that but a small proportion of the produce of the mines of Mexico and Peru, go into the royal coffers.

In consequence of the speech which Mr. Fox made in the House of Commons, against a war with Russia, the Empress has directed her Ambassador to procure a bust of that orator, in white marble, which she intends to place between those of Cicero and Demosthenes, in her cabinet.

Summary statement of the disturbances in Hispaniola from the account translated for the General Advertiser.

AUGUST 21. Some negroes seized from a body of 2 or 300, being questioned relative to the cause of their meetings, said that they wanted to enjoy that liberty, they are intitled to by "the Rights of Man."

22. A white man taken among several leaders of the black insurgents; several plantations burnt.

23. Every citizen of the Cape under arms—all the plantations on the plain, on fire, and the whites found on them murdered—twenty negroes killed; their number amounts to 2000—the troops attacked them—they flee and are pursued, 35 killed and 50 wounded, many whites among them; the Cape regiment is joined by the citizens,—all in consternation.

24. Intelligence the most distressing—all is on fire—this is seen from the Cape; the city putting itself in a posture of defence, a battalion of volunteer citizens set out—600 of the insurgents escaped—killed 8 or 10—found the plantation *Choisfeul* burnt—troops returned to the Cape.

25. The quarter *Morin* is now on fire; the insurrection becomes more general, numbers of the negroes taken, and condemned to be shot. The free negroes and mulattoes armed, and are formed into a separate division, they are eager to attack the insurgents.

26. Every avenue to the city is guarded—the negroes are at the distance of one league, and frequently approach in numbers to bid us defiance—many of them are killed by our cannon, notwithstanding which they come up unarmed—a few whites belonging to the Cape have been killed, owing to their own imprudence.

27. In several engagements the whites have been successful; and the negroes always driven back with loss; 60 or 70 men have frequently beat back 7 or 800 of the negroes; they are now 10,000 strong—7 or 800 of which are on horseback, and tolerably well armed.

28. Above 100 Negro prisoners have been shot in the burying place within two days—One Negro, a leader, has been broken on the wheel—and a white leader hung;—he had been an Abbe, and declared that he was sent from France with four more, to teach the Negroes to revolt; there are other white rebels in prison.—It is said there are at least 100 white men in the Negro camp. About 150 whites have been murdered on the plantations.

29. The Mulattoes and free Negroes have distinguished themselves greatly, and killed many of the insurgents.

30. The Americans furnish a guard every night—also the French sailors.

31. Some indications of a conspiracy;—it appears that the plot is to set fire to the city in 400 houses at once—to butcher the whites, and take the city by escalade.—M. de Rouvray the commander in chief of the whites, has killed 200 in one engagement—We have lost M. Lehon the commander of the Mulattoes.

This Journal is continued to the 13th September—in which there is a detail of the attacks made on the Negroes from day to day, generally

with success. The Negroes were however sometimes victorious—they have taken some of the whites prisoners—and on the 5th September, the account states that they had taken a fort in which were six 24 pounders. The Negroes have several field-pieces in their camp on the Heights of the Cape. The insurrection, so far from being quelled, appears to have increased.

A chief of the insurgents, named Cappe, was taken and broke on the wheel—he was possessed of an income of 30,000 livres, all in town houses. The number of Negroes killed to the 13th Sept. is supposed to be upwards of 3,000—and before the insurrection is quelled, it is judged that 1 or 2,000 more must be dispatched.

A letter from Cape Francois of the 18th September, received here on Monday, says that nothing of importance had been done towards quelling the disturbances, nor had any thing further happened to increase the evil. A sortie of 2,000 whites was to take place on the 19th.

Sunday last the Minister of France set off for Mount Vernon, on a visit to the President of the United States.

The 18th of August, Lord Dorchester and his family failed from Quebec for England, on board the Alligator, Isaac Coffin, Esq. commander.

The Quebec Herald contains addresses of the Citizens of Quebec to Prince Edward, lately arrived there from Gibraltar.

A plan for cutting a Canal, between Clubfoot's and Harlow's Creeks, in North-Carolina, lately appeared in the Edenton paper—the distance from Creek to Creek is about two miles—Thus the spirit of improvement is catching from State to State.

Ratifications of the articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed to the States by the first Congress under said Constitution at their first session—

Maryland, North-Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode-Island and South-Carolina, have ratified the whole—Delaware has postponed a decision on the first article, which was lately ratified by Pennsylvania—New-Hampshire, New-York and New-Jersey, have ratified all but the second article. Returns from the other States have not been received by Congress.

Eulogium on the Constitution of the United States, from Dr. LINN'S Sermon, 4th July.

AS far as this Constitution has been tried, its influence is found to be safe and beneficial. It is a representation of the people, from whom all legitimate government is derived. It is a government of laws, not of men. It promises to unite mildness and energy; to secure and defend; to steer the happy medium between oppression and licentiousness.

It is calculated to encourage genius, and bring merit to view from the obscure walks of life. Titles and birth give no claim to rank or precedence; but a capacity for business, with learning, eloquence and virtue, are the surest ways to rise to honor and pre-eminence.

SHIP NEWS.

From PELOSI'S MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship President,	Cole,	Bristol
Brig Suckey,	Croft,	Dublin
Betsey,	Shackford,	Cape-Francois
Schooner Industry,	Patrickson,	Cape of Good Hope
Nancy,	George,	Jamaica
Sloop Ann,	Lightburn,	Tortola

The Editor has been favored with the following intelligence from Marblehead, by Richard Harris, Esq. Collector of the said Port.

Captain Hooper left Bilbao the 9th August last, and brings the following intelligence—That during his stay at Bilbao, several vessels arrived there from Great-Britain, all agreed uniformly in the following particulars—That the courts of Great Britain and Spain had combined together to make war on France, for the purpose of compelling her to reinstate the French monarch on his throne—That a hotter press was never known—And every other preparation for war, which was universally believed would be declared in form. Capt. Hooper on his outward passage, in the bay of Biscay, spoke two Spanish frigates, two armed brigs, and one large transport ship, (the latter of which was full of soldiers) from Cadiz, bound to St. Sebastian. The principal merchants, as well as every other rank of the people of Bilbao, had no doubt but that a war was inevitable.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	20/6 20/8	pr. f.	103 1/2 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	11/3 11/4		57 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	12/3 12/4		62 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	16/8 17/8		85 do.
Indents	10/6		52 1/2 do.
Bank Subscriptions,	130 132		Dollars.

† The articles from our Correspondent C. were received too late for this paper—with other favors, they shall be attended to in our next.

** Our Subscribers are respectfully informed, that their late disappointments in not receiving the GAZETTE with the usual punctuality, were occasioned solely by the number of large packets dispatched from the Treasury Department, which filled the mail portmanteau to the exclusion of Newspapers.

ERRATUM.—In the first column of this paper, for Surgeon-General, read "Surveyor-General of the State of New-York."

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the Public Debt of the Union, bought, sold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland Bills of Exchange negotiated; Merchandise of all sorts bought and sold on Commission, and all other Business in the line of a Broker, transacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,

At the Office next door to the Custom-House,
State-Street, BOSTON.

Lectures on Government & Law.

THE Honorable JAMES WILSON, L.L.D. Professor of Laws in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, proposes to deliver, next Winter, two Courses of Lectures. One Course to begin on the Second Monday, the other on the Second Tuesday of December.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

Secretary to the Board of Faculty.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1791.

(epiD)

NOTIFICATION.

THE arrearsages of Subscriptions for this GAZETTE amount at this time to upwards of Two Thousand Dollars.—The EDITOR flatters himself that no apology can be tho't necessary for earnestly requesting a compliance with the terms of subscription, in a speedy discharge of the sums due.—Those gentlemen of whom the papers are immediately received, are authorized to receipt for any payments that may be offered.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY, some time in August 1789, a yellow NEGRO MAN, named ABRAHAM, late the property of Nathaniel Wickliff, deceased—about forty-five years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, pretty well set, with a large woolly head and large beard, walks with his knees bent, often complains of pains in his feet and ankles—by trade a bricklayer, stone mason and plasterer. He is a very handy fellow as a house-waiter, and is fond of such business. He is a great dissembler, and no doubt pretends he is a freeman. He has been eloped so long that no description of his present clothing can be given. It is supposed that he went to the Northern States, as he often mentioned having friends there.—Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person that will secure said Negro in any jail, so that the subscriber may get him again; and reasonable charges will be paid—or Thirty Dollars will be given if he is brought to Prince William County, Virginia, to Mr. JOHN KINCHELOE, by

CHARLES WICKLIFF, Administrator.
October 12, 1791. (tagw)

Wanted, a good COOK,

To whom genteel wages will be allowed. None need apply who cannot be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE MANAGERS of NEW-HAVEN WHARF LOTTERY, have unexpectedly received information from abroad, of a considerable number of Tickets yet unsold. This renders it necessary for them (in order to answer the design of the Lottery) to adjourn the drawing to Monday the 17th of October next, at which time the drawing will positively re-commence, and continue without interruption until finished.

New-Haven, Sept. 28, 1791.

N. B. The numbers already drawn, both prizes and blanks, will be published immediately, in hand-bills, and in the Connecticut Journal, for the information of those who wish to purchase Tickets now undrawn.

HAZARD and ADDOMS,

BROKERS,

HAVE removed their Office to the corner of Chestnut and Third Streets—where they purchase and sell CERTIFICATES, BANK STOCK, &c. &c.

Business of all kinds, in their line, transacted on Commission.

They have for sale, TICKETS in the Second Class of the Massachusetts Semi-annual Lottery (the drawing of which will commence on the 13th inst.) and in the Twenty-Second Class of the Charleston Lottery, at the Managers' prices.

To be let, on moderate Ground Rent, forever,

A Lot of Ground, eligibly situated, in Kensington, fronting on three streets. There are improvements on this lot, which, added to its situation, make it worthy of particular attention. Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 1791.

W. M'DOUGALL'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

Is now opened at his School-Room,
No. 28, Carter's Alley.

HE returns his sincere thanks for the great encouragement he has experienced these eighteen years; hopes the reputation of his school for decorum and good order, as well as the performance of his scholars, will still ensure him a respectable share of the public favor.

A number of new Cotillions and Country Dances will be taught during the season.

Those who please to honor him with the tuition of their children, may be assured, they will be taught in the most approved style, and that proper attention will be paid to their carriage and manners.

A general practicing for the improvement of the scholars, will be held at the New Rooms, every other Wednesday; when the employers, and strangers of genteel deportment, will be admitted. These practicing will be attended with no expence.

N. B. AN EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as soon as a sufficient number offer.
Philadelphia, September 14, 1791. (t. f.)

PINTARD and BLEECKER,

PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of

Certificates & Public Securities,

On COMMISSION, at public and private sale, on the following terms:

ON the specie amount of all sales or purchases at auction, one eighth per cent.

On ditto of all sales or purchases at private sale, on all sums below 5000 nominal dollars, one-half per cent.; and on all sums above 5000 nominal dollars, one-fourth per cent.

For receiving interest at the Loan-Office, one per cent.

For making transfers at ditto, one dollar each transfer.

Such persons throughout the United States, as may be pleased to favor the subscribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with punctuality, fidelity and dispatch, as considerable experience in the public stocks, together with extensive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages.

PINTARD & BLEECKER,

New-York, No. 57, King-Street.
(97 12w 6m)

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the subscriber, at Bordentown, and stolen from the same the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 small box, containing four clocks and one dozen testaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one striped vest and breeches, two shirts and a small bag with 36 dollars and 20s. to 30s. Jersey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other small books; 1 box containing 447 real ostrich feathers, some of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paste-boards.—Stolen at the same time, a large Batteau, with black sides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the above property, so that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; also a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the perpetrator or perpetrators, so that they may be brought to justice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.
Bordentown, New-Jersey, Sept. 1, 1791. [cpt]

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

The following SONG, by PETER PINDAR, prepared for the occasion alluded to, and humorously given as the production of the memorable THOMAS PAINE.

COME good fellows all—Confusion's the toast,
And success to our excellent cause:
As we have nothing to lose, lo! nought can be lost,
So, perdition to monarchs and laws!

France shews us the way—an example how great!
Then like France let us stir up a riot:
May our names be preserved by some damnable feat,
For who but a wretch would lie quiet?

As we all are poor rogues, 'tis most certainly right,
At the doors of the rich ones to thunder,
Like the thieves who set fire to a dwelling by night,
And come in for a share of the plunder.

Whoever for mischief invents the best plan,
Best murders, sets fire, and knocks down,
The votes of our club shall be given to that man,
And Hemlock shall form him a crown.

Our empire has tower'd with a lustre too long,
Then blot out this wonderful fun;
Let us arm then at once, and in confidence strong,
Complete what dark Gordon begun.

But grant a defeat—we are hang'd and that's all,
A punishment light as a feather;
Yet we triumph in death, as we Catalines fall,
And go to the devil together.

LINE S

On PETER PINDAR'S Ode to PAINE.

BROTHER PETER! your Muse very brilliant has been,
In describing exploits, of a good King and Queen,
Due praise on the Princesses too, you've bestow'd:
There your pen with the honey of Hybla has flow'd:
And for many droll things we return you our thanks—
For Bozzi, Piozzi, and great Sir Jo. Banks.
Well have you arrested Sir Joseph's bold treason,
The grand purple Emperor, daring to seize on!
But if mere roving Royalty, judg'd by your betters,
Is safest in cases of glass, or in fetters,
Think how highly expedient to keep in close duration,
Those Emperors, who shew a despot's assurance!

Tho' I love (brother PETER) a jest at my heart,
Yet on Politics, very dull jests you impart;
Deep, the ocean of Government doctrines!—beware!
Your Muse on this ocean, shou'd stand still, and stare!
'Tis a subject too mighty!—thou lahest in vain
The intuitive strength, wit, and wisdom of PAINE!
PAINE, and all anti-BURKITES, regard with a smile,
The rage of the Viper thus biting a file!

K A P P A.

TO MARIA.

LES FLEURS.

"Flowers worthy of Paradise." MILTON.

AH cease, dear Maid, to point the sceptic strain,
Which tells me that with Life's short day
Thy CHARMs for ever fade away,
And that fond MEMORY treasures them in vain!

No, when the beauteous progeny of Heaven,
MAN, from the smiling lap of earth
Was born by Reason into birth,
Immortal Bliss unto his Soul was given.

Not like the laughing FLOWERS, whose breast
A thousand glittering hues adorn,
Which catch their lustre from the Morn,
And only bid the wand'ring SPOILERS rest.

Whole fragrance every passing breeze exhales,
Transmitted to the PEASANT's shed,
And fluttering round his thankful head,
As sluggishly he plods to yonder Vales.

No! for the darling of supernal care,
The finer fabric of his mind
Was not to reckless winds resign'd,
Nor wafted on the barren fields of air.

But, when thro' all this trembling mortal maze
The harra'd Spirit winds its way,
It struggles to diviner day,
AND BURNS AROUND THE THRONE WHERE ANGELS
BLAZE.

ANECDOTES.

MOLIERE, the great Comic-Poet of France, was esteemed an excellent actor. He died in performing the part of the Hypochondriac, in a Comedy of his own writing, called Le Malade Imaginaire, (which is part of a Comedy in English called the Mother-in-law) on the 17th of February, 1679, in his grand Climacteric. The Archbishop of Paris would not allow his body to be inhumed in consecrated ground, which the King being informed of, sent for the Archbishop, and expostulated with him; but he was an obstinate churchman, and would not willingly condescend to his Majesty's persuasions. The King, finding him unwilling to comply, desired to know how many feet deep the Holy Ground reached? The Bishop replied, "about eight." "Well," replied the King, "I find there is no getting the better of your scruples; therefore let his grave be dug twelve feet, that is four below your consecrated ground, and let them bury him there." The Archbishop was obliged to comply; for Louis XIVth would be obeyed.

A MAN, by the name of HERRING, being very sick, and his affairs in a deranged situation, expressed much concern to his brother, how his children would be provided for. "Hah!" said he, "take comfort, dear brother; he that provideth food for the young ravens, when they cry, will undoubtedly take good care of the young Herrings."

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
October 7, 1791.

The MEDICAL LECTURES will begin on the first Monday in November next.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the first quality—by retail,

No 19,

Third-Street, between Chestnut and Market Streets.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

New-Jersey, 2d Class—to commence drawing 26th inst. } Post.
Massachusetts Semi-annual, 2d Class, 12th October. } truly
May be had as above.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

Bought and Sold, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Chestnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,

AND NEW-HAVEN

LOTTERY TICKETS,

To be had at the same place.

GEORGETOWN, September 9, 1791.

THE Sales of the Lots in the Federal City will commence on Monday the 17th day of October next. The Commissioners finding they may engage materials and workmen for the public buildings to any desirable extent; with a view to draw the fund into action, so as to facilitate the work, instead of a deposit of 8 per cent. will require 1-4th part of the purchase money to be paid down, the residue to be on bonds with security, payable with interest in three equal payments. The manner of improvement will be published at the sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON, }
DAVID STUART, } Commissioners.
DANIEL CARROLL, }

PHILADELPHIA, 20th July, 1791.

THE Commissioners appointed to receive Subscriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby, agreeable to law, inform the Stockholders of the said Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, on Friday the 21st day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY assure the Public, that the second Class of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will positively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On Thursday the 13th of October next, or sooner, if the Tickets shall be disposed of. As the Managers have in their several monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour assigned, so they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

S C H E M E.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at Five Dollars each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of twelve and an half per cent. for the use of the Commonwealth.

PRIZES.	of	DOLLARS.	is	DOLLARS.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
160		20		3200
200		10		2000
7585		5		60689
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				

25000 Tickets.

TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the several MANAGERS, who will pay the prizes on demand; of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-store, Franklin's Head, Court-Street—and at other places, as usual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } MANAGERS.

Boston, April 14, 1791.

IF THOMAS FRANKS, lately of Little York, in Virginia (but originally of Scarborough, in Yorkshire, Great-Britain) will make himself known, together with his present place of residence, either to his brother JOHN FRANKS, who is now in this Port, or to the subscriber, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage.

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Portland, (District of Maine) August 29, 1791.

P. S. In case of the decease of Mr. FRANKS, his legal heir or heirs are requested to forward their names and places of abode to Mr. ROBINSON, as above.

Published, and to be sold by the Editor, price 1/4th of a Dollar,

TWENTY-SIX LETTERS,

On the most important Subjects,

Respecting the REVOLUTION of AMERICA.

Written in Holland in the year 1787.

By the VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY late arrivals from France, the Editor has received from No. 10 to 31, both inclusive, of a Publication which comes out twice a week in Paris, entitled, "CORRESPONDANCE NATIONALE." From No. 1 to No. 10, have been shipped, but are not yet come to hand. Any person who may incline to subscribe for this work, which appears to be ingenious, impartial and patriotic, may be furnished with the numbers as they arrive by applying to the Editor of this Gazette.

Blank Powers to receive the Interest, and for the transfer of the principal of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Treasury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be sold by the Editor.

The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.

A few copies of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, printed with Notes, may be had of the Editor.

The price of this Paper is 3 Dollars per ann.